

months, if she thought that she could not go on with the work or if Schaub thought that she was not fitted for the task, they would frankly say so. The six months passed, and at the end of that time the work was so absorbing and the girls who had been organized in 14 North Carolina counties were exhibiting such interest, that she and Mr. Schaub forgot about the agreement.

### Visits School Superintendents

Mrs. McKimmon's first step after she was appointed was to visit the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. Y. Joyner, and ask for his cooperation. Mr. Joyner suggested that she meet with the county superintendents of education at their annual meeting. She was cordially received by the superintendents and 14 of them agreed to put the matter before their boards. As soon as they returned they asked for an appropriation to match that made by the General Education Board. This appropriation was \$75 for girls work per county per year for any state organized in Farmer's

Cooperative Demonstration work to employ a home agent for 2 months during the growing and canning season. In a very short time Mrs. McKimmon heard from each of the 14 superintendents that their board would appropriate the money to match the other money and that each desired a home agent at once. They also offered the use of the school buildings for this purpose.

The pioneer counties were the following: Alamance, Catawba, Edgecombe, Gates, Granville, Guilford, Hertford, Madison, Mecklenburg, Moore, Pitt, Wake, and Wilkes, each of which appropriated \$75 and Wayne which appropriated \$50.

None of the first 14 home agents had home economics training; but all of them had a practical knowledge of homemaking and were familiar with farm life and its problems. It was the esteem in which they were held in the county that established home demonstration work on a high plane from the beginning. What home agents were called upon to do demanded physical strength and an un-



Girls learning to can.